THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

LOVE NOW-A-DAYS.

BY BOURGEOIS.

Bella May is very pretty,
And her name is pretty too,
And her cheeks are very rosy,
And her eyes are very blue,
And the way she is bewitching,
O, it's just a perfect sin;
She loves me, and I'd have her,
If she only had the "tin!"

Her teeth are pure as snow-drops,
The whitest ever seen,
And her lips might well be envied
By the loveliest Nereid Queen,
Helen ne'r possessed a bosom
Nor a neck so spotless fair;
She loves me, and I'd have her,
If she only had the "gear!"

Her step is light and graceful
As the bounding deer's can be,
And her voice is rich as music
Floating softly o'er the sea,
Her breath is sweet and fragrant
As the honeyed jessamine;
She loves me, and I'd have her,
If she only had the "tin!"

Hadassah's locks were auburn,
Bella's are too, you see,
Hadassah smote Artaxerxes,
Bella has smitten me;
Sappho was not more passionate,
Sung by Pope's mellow rhymes;
She's all an anxious heart could wish,
But hasn't got "them dimes!"

Anna Cross is very ugly
And her name is ugly too,
And her eyes are green as mullen,
And her cheeks a milkish blue,
And her teeth lack quite enough
Of being white as snow;
She's as ugly as the d--mischief,
But she's got the "chink," you know!

Her hair is coarse and sandy,
She's as rude as an old bear,
And her voice (I'll say to 'xpress it)
Like the color of her hair;
She's most awfully disgusting,
And I hate her worse than sin;
But I'm going to marry Anna,
For "her daddy's got the tin!"

SALEM, AUG. 28.

Miscellaneous.

From the State Journal.

BATTLE OF WINCHESTER—OFFICIAL.

WINCHESTER, VA., May 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. Martin, A. G.:

I have the honor to submit, for the information of his excellency, the Governor, the following report of the operations of the Twenty-first North Carolina regiment on the night preceding and the day of the battle of Winchester, (May 24th and 25th.)

On the evening of the 24th, at 7, p. m., I was ordered, by Maj. Gen. Ewell, to detach two companies from my regiment for the support of Courtney's battery, and to throw forward one company as skirmishers, in the direction of Winchester, for the purpose of driving in the enemy's pickets. We were five miles from that city, on the Front Royal road.

Placing Maj. Fulton in charge of Capts. F. K. Miller and Pfohl's companies for the support of the battery, I proceeded in person, with Capt. Hunt's Company, in the direction of Winchester. Under my supervision, Capt. Hunt disposed his force on either side of the road, and we began the march up the turnpike. We proceeded for a mile a half without incident, when we received a voley from the enemy's first outpost, hill in our front. Captain Hunt replied to this fire, and we pushed on rapidly after the fleeing enemy. Along the route, I learned from a citizen the position of the next picket, which I directed Capt. Hunt to approach with stealth, and capture, if possible, without firing. This he endeavored to do, but the enemy was on the watch and received him with a heavy fire which seriously wounded private Vestal and slightly wounded private Whitaker. Having delivered their shots, the enemy fled with great precipitation. We were now two and a half miles from the division, and having left a road in my rear, by which I might easily be cut off, having but one small company with me, and having assured myself that I was not far from the enemy *in force*, I fell back to the intersection of the road above mentioned and dispatched a courier for reinforcements.—Capt. Hedgecock's company was sent up to me, and I immediately posted him near the spot where we had been last fired upon, and placed Capt. Hunt in reserve. After some deliberation I determined to advance once more, and sent back for the remaining companies of the regiment. These were brought up by Lieut. Col. Pepper.

Relieving Capts. Hedgecock and Hunt, I directed Maj. Wharton to deploy Capts. Headly and Alex. Miller's companies on the right and left of the road and to get possession of a dense wood about half a mile in our front, which I was lead to believe contained a heavy picket reserve of the enemy. Maj. Wharton soon sent me word that he was on the ouskirt of the wood and could distinctly hear the Yankees conversing among themselves. I sent orders to him to surprise them, if possible, and capture them without noise, but they fled at his approach, and he took possession of the wood. I brought up the main body and posted them in the woods and advanced Maj. Wharton's skirmishers still further to the front. Brisk firing now took place between my own and the enemy's skirmishers, the latter falling back towards the town. I directed Maj. Wharton to secure a stone fence in our front, and Capt. Alex. Miller a large wheat stack on our right and front. Brig. Gen. Stuart now came up (it was daylight) with the Maryland regiment, and soon after Maj. Gen. Ewell came upon the ground, bringing with him a rifle piece under Lieut. Latimer of Courtney's battery.

The enemy was now in plain view—infantry, artillery and cavalry—the infantry in heavy masses behind the stone fences on the outskirts of the city, the artillery getting positions on a hill on the other side of the city, and the cavalry watching mainly our flanks.

Gen. Ewell rode forward with me and examined in person the disposition of the enemy's forces. He then ordered Lieut. Latimer to bring up his gun and open fire upon the infantry. After two or three discharges, the Major General directed me to move into the town with my regiment and drive the enemy out. The Twenty-first responded to this order with a cheer that convinced me that our regimental color would soon wave in the streets of Winchester. Leaving orders for my skirmishing companies to come on, I gave the order to "double quick," knowing nothing of the topography of the country, and having no time to reconnoitre the approaches to the town, I had no alternative but to advance along the main turnpike. We proceeded in this way for three quarters of a mile when we were suddenly made aware of the proximity of the enemy by a tremendous volley from his concealed regiments on my left, while another regiment came down at double quick through an apple orchard in their rear and opened upon us also. My men returned the fire with telling effect, and as soon as I could I placed them behind a low fence on my right. After a fierce fight, of a quarter of an hour, I determined to charge the enemy with the bayonet. I gave the order, and with a shout my brave fellows leaped the wall, delivered a volley, and rushed upon the enemy. They received us with a most withering fire, before which my men fell like Autumn leaves, but the Yankees fell back.* At this time another regiment of the enemy came down upon my right and rear, and cut up my ranks to such a degrée that I was forced to change my position in order to bring the enemy all in my front. Having done this the battle continued till the twenty-first Georgia, Col. Mercer, came up to my assistance, when the enemy broke and fled in utter route.

We captured two colors—my men numbered three hundred, and we fought for one hour and routed the 5th Connecticut, the 10th Maine, the forty-first New York and the 25th Pennsylvania regiment. No veterans ever faced without flinching, a force more overwhelming or a fire more galling than did the 21st on this occasion, and I bespeak for my officers and men who survived that fiery ordeal and for the memory of those who fell, the distinguished consideration of his Excellency, the Governor. Our loss was 18 killed and 78 wounded, a list of which I will forward you as soon as I can procure it.

I cannot close my report without noticing individuals. I may say without error that the entire regiment behaved with the utmost gallantry. The brilliant conduct of Lieut. Col. Pepper was very conspicuous, and the brave man fell pierced through both hips while in the act of waving his sword over his head and cheering on the right wing in the charge. To Maj. Wharton I was greatly indebted for his assistance with the skirmishers on the night previous, and for his activity, zeal and cool courage during the action. On this officer devolved the command after the wounding of Lieut. Col. Pepper. Capt. Hedgecock, Co. H. was mortally wounded, and Capt. Ligon, Co. G, fell with a bullet through his brain in the thickest of the fight. Death met them at the head of their companies while charging the enemy. Capt. Hunt, Co. B., was very useful on the night of the 24th, and with Capt. King, of Co. F, rendered distinguished service throughout the action of the 25th. I also notice, with much pleasure, the handsome behavior of Capt. Shores of Co. H; Capt. Headly, Co. E; Lieut. commanding Snow, Co. C; the Lieut. commanding Co. I, whose name I regret I cannot recall; Lieuts. Wilson, Woodruff, Osborne, Co. B; Cooper, Shultz, Owens, Co. E; Beall, (wounded) Miller, Oaks, Co A; Wm. S. Jones, (wounded) Co. H; Scott, Whitlock, Co. C; Gilmer, Co. M; Rally and Davis, Co. I. The subalterns of Cos. F and G, also deserve honorable mention, and I am exceedingly sorry their names have escaped me. Capt. Hamilton Shepperd, regimental commissary, was by my side and during the engagement transmitted orders for me. He is a brave officer. Surgeon Vanner and acting Surgeon Foot were very useful, the latter being much exposed, having his hat knocked off by a shell while on the field. Private Hains, Co. F, acting hospital steward, joined with his company in the charge and was killed instantly by a ball through his stomach. The color-bearer was severely wounded, but would not quit his flag. Capt. Alex. Miller had been deployed on the right, and while on the way to rejoin the regiment in the suburbs of the town was halted by Maj. Gen. Ewell, and directed to report with the two companies under Maj. Fulton. The conduct of Maj. Fulton, Capts. F. P. Miller, Alexander Miller and Pfohl being directly under the eye of the Major General, I have never received any report concerning them.

I am, respectfully,
Your ob't servantt,
W. W. KIRKLAND.
late Colonel 21st Reg. N. C. T.
Capt. C. S. Infantry.

* This is the charge, modestly recounted, which Colonel Bradly Johnson witnessed with such unbounded admiration, as he led on his 1st Marylanders to the assistance of the 21st, led by Kirkland. Our readers will do well to again peruse Colonel Johnson's letter published by us some weeks ago.—EDS.

From the Mobile Register.

A HIT AT EVERYBODY.

The following document, intended for the "Army Argus," while that paper was published at Corinth, having lost its way, has fallen into our hands. If its generalities hit anybody in particular, it is their fault, and those who are not hurt by it, who, we are sure, must constitute the great majority in the different classes enumerated, cannot fail to be amused by it, and perhaps instructed as to the errors into which they may be in danger of falling unsuspiciously:

MILITARY CATECHISM.

BY COL. T. C. J*****

Scene—School room—Class in Military Affairs stand up.

Question. What is the first duty of a Brigadier General.

Answer. To swear by note.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To drink every day a large quantity of bad whiskey.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To be constantly astonished that these and other feats do not bring him a Major General's commission.

Q. What is the first duty of a Colonel?

A. To put three stars on his collar.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To see that his regiment is never put to such useless work as drilling in the School of the Battalion.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To imitate the Brigadier Generals in a small way, especially in the fine arts of swearing and drinking.

Q. What is the first duty of a Captain?

A. To forget all the promises he made to the boys when he was elected, and put on dignified airs in the presence of his old associates.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To get a finer uniform than his Colonel.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To become the best poker-player in the army.

Q. What is the first duty of an Adjutant General?

A. To become so buffish that every one will dislike to do business with him.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To fill his office with young squirts, as clerks and assistants, to look fiercely at visitors.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To perpetually intrigue for a higher position in the line, provided it is not attended with personal danger.

Q. What is the duty of a regular aid?

A. To make himself important.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To make himself very important.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To look upon those gentlemen who through patriotic motives, or admiration of his chief, volunteer to serve the country without compensation, in the capacity of an aid, as a sort of interloper that interferes with his importance.

Q. What is the first duty of a Quartermaster?

A. A great Captain has laid down the three great duties of this officer. He says the first duty is to make himself comfortable.

Q. What does he say is the second duty?

A. To make himself damned comfortable.

Q. What does he lay down as the third duty?

A. To make everybody else damned uncomfortable.

Q. What is the first duty of a Commissary?

A. To take all the delicacies provided in the army for his own use.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To share sparingly said delicacies with his friends, and never let them go into such vulgar places as the mouths of sick soldiers.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To be very particular to see that the requisitions for rations are in proper form—all the t's crossed and i's dotted—when presented by soldiers who are sick or who have had nothing to eat for three or four days.

Q. What is the first duty of a Medical Director?

A. To permit the sick and wounded to take care of themselves.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To learn the sick and wounded to be of little trouble to the medical department, and to this end to constantly ship those mortally wounded, or in extremis, to distant points, without attendants, and without anything to eat or drink.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To employ a good part of his time in cursing the physician, in charge of those distant hospitals, for letting so many of the sick and wounded die.

Q. What is the first duty of a surgeon?

A. Under the names of drugs and medicines, to purchase a full supply of good liquors.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To cause all private cellars to be searched, and all the good brandies found there to be confiscated, lest the owners should smuggle them to the soldier, give them away and make the whole army drunk.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To see that he and his assistants drink up all of said liquors.

Q. What is the fourth duty?

A. To wear the largest amount of gold lace, and be always absent from the post of danger and of duty.

Q. What is the first duty of a Chaplain?

A. Never to mention the subject of religion to the soldiers.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To preach to the regiment only once a year, and not that unless specially requested by the Colonel.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To grumble all the time about the smallness of his pay.

Q. What is the first duty of pickets?

A. To go to sleep on their posts.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To wake up when the enemy's pickets invite them to come over and take a drink.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To be "driven in" upon the explosion of the first shell.

Q. What is the first duty of an army?

A. To destroy as much private property as possible, particularly that belonging to its friends.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To parole all prisoners taken from the enemy who are known to have burned houses, stolen negroes or murdered women.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. Always to act on the defensive and never invade the enemy's territory however good may be the opportunity, although he may be ravaging yours all the time.

Q. What is the first duty of the Government?

A. To fill all its important posts with Yankees and foreigners.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To deliver its chief cities without striking a blow.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. Never to learn from experience.

Q. What is the first duty of the Southern people?

A. To keep out of the army.

Q. What is the second duty?

A. To make all the money they can out of the Government and the soldiers, as wars come seldom.

Q. What is the third duty?

A. To surrender the entire trade in shoes and clothing—on which trade the army is dependent—to that patriotic class of men known as Jews, who are too conscientious to charge the government or the army a profit exceeding two thousand per cent.

Q. What is the fourth duty?

A. To let success cause a relaxation of their exertions, and see in every little reverse the ruin of our cause.

That will do—take your seats.

OUR INDIAN ALLIES.

In May, 1861, Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, was appointed by President Davis Commissioner to the Indian tribes, whose territories are contiguous to Texas and Arkansas, and conferred upon him the most ample powers to conclude treaties with them. In the summer and fall of 1861, Gen. P. concluded treaties, on the most liberal basis, to our Government, with the following named tribes, to wit: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Cados, Anodakas, and Wachitas. By the terms of the treaties the tribes bound themselves to "furnish all of their men capable of bearing arms," to aid the Confederate States in their war with the Federal Government, and this alliance to last "while water runs and grass grows"—on condition that the Indian forces shall not be removed beyond the boundaries of their own territories without their consent.

In compliance with the terms of these treaties, they have now 9,000 warriors in the field, 6,000 of whom are mounted. They are all armed with the rifle or double-barrel shot-gun, and have thus far armed and equipped themselves. They are represented to be provident with their rations, and obey orders with alacrity.

The Indian territory proper lies due north of Texas and south and west of Arkansas, embracing an area of 90,000 square miles. A military reconnoisance of the country recently made by Capt. T. J. Mackey, of S. C., of the Corps of Engineers, develops the fact that it abounds in copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, are slave owners. The chief products of their soil are cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, and barley, and they own vast herds of cattle, horses, and sheep.

Gen. Pike has recently concluded treaties with the Apaches, Kioways, and Camanches, and will soon effect an alliance with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Navahoes. Our Camanche and Kioway allies now hold the main Smoky Hill route to the Upper Missouri to New Mexico. They have utterly destroyed the vast commerce of the Western plains, which has employed hitherto twenty millions of Yankee capital. These Indians are the privateers of the great prairie stretching away between the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains.

The importance of retaining the alliance with these Indians admits of no question; otherwise we would require an army of 30,000 men in Northern Texas and Western Louisiana. President Davis acted with wise forecaste in selecting Gen. Pike, the jurist and statesman, to make these treaties. He is unquestionably the right man in the right place.

The treaty concluded with the Camanches is important in many respects. It is the first treaty that formidable tribe has ever made with the white man. It stipulates perpetual amity with the Confederate States, *and the State of Texas.*—This treaty has been kept in good faith by both parties for the last eight months, being the longest period of peace ever known to exist between the Texans and their once troublesome neighbors. For the first time in the history of Texas that State has no troops in the field to protect her frontiers against the incursions of the Camanches.—When it is considered that this nation can bring 3,500 warriors against us or our enemies, (who can cope with United States dragoons in equal numbers,) and that warlike Indians invariably select a time when the whites are at war with each other to prosecute a campaign against their nearest neighbors, the importance of this peace will be appreciated. The Texan now herds his drove in security in the midst of bands of armed savages who formerly stampeded his cattle in the very heart of Texas.

Richmond Dispatch.

BLOOD STAINED LEAF AT LUCKNOW.

While spending the Sabbath amid the Waldenses, I met an English lady who related to me the following story of Lucknow. A Christian lady of India, during the late war in that country, while reading to the soldiers in the hospital, was interrupted by the entrance of several Highlanders, who came to bid adieu to some sick comrades. Before they left she addressed to them words of encouragement and sympathy, and reminded them of their danger and of the importance of having a personal interest in the great salvation. Giving to one of them her Bible, he selected the twenty-third Psalm and read it, after which she prayed with them. As they were about to leave they asked her for some token of rememberance. Opening her satchel, she presented each with a book or tract, except one, for whom none was left.—Going to the apothecary, she procured a pen and paper, and wrote upon it six verses from 2 Cor., v, selecting the 1st, 7th, 10th, 14th, 15th, and 17th, and adding thereto the hymn,

How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ear.

This she gave to the remaining soldier, telling him that she should look for him in heaven.

Many months passed away, during which the regiment to which these men were attached had passed through the thrilling scenes of the relief of Lucknow. One day while the same lady was going her rounds through the hospital, she was told that a newly entered patient desired to speak to her. Approaching his bed, she found a man whose face she did not recognize, but who assured her that he had often heard her name mentioned, and pulling out from his shirt a half sheet of note paper, stained with blood, showed her the leaf on which months ago, she had written these texts of Scripture and the hymn, for the highland soldier. He had been his companion in the march from Bawnpore to Lucknow. Whenever they halted that paper was taken out and read. He had been led to Jesus, and these words were learned by heart. In one of the dreadful conflicts a ball struck him and he fell. His companion bore him to the surgeon, but it was all in vain; his life was ebbing fast away. "Dear brother," said he to his comrade, "I am going home first. We have loved to talk of home together; don't be sorry for me, I am happy! 'How sweet the name of Jesus sounds! Read me the words she wrote." His friend pulled them out from his bosom, all stained with blood, and read:—"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God—an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." "For the love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead." "Yes said he the love of Christ constraineth us." I am almost home. I'll be there to welcome you and her. Good bye, dear—, the word died upon his lips, and he was gone.

His comrade knelt by his side, and taking that torn and bloody leaf, put it into his bosom and then went and laid his friend in the grave. After undergoing many hardships and exposures, he found his way to the hospital, to die. Kneeling by his side, that lady prayed for him and commended his soul to Christ. As she rose and was about to leave him, he said, "I feel that I shall not be able to think much longer. I have seen such frightful things! Thank God I have a sure and blessed hope in my death. But I have seen so many in fearful terror!" As she was turning away he detained her for one last and dying request. "Dear madam, when I am gone, promise me that this paper shall be put into my coffin. It gave to me a friend on earth, he led me to a saviour in heaven." She gave him her promise and left him. The next morning, on visiting him again, she found him almost gone. She took his clammy hand in hers, but it gave no pressure in return. She looked into his eyes, but the film of death was upon them, and in a few moments all was over. The men who had watched with him told her that until sense left him he was talking of home with Jesus. Taking this torn and bloody leaf from his pillow, she placed it in the hands of the corps, and that evening saw it laid in the grave.—*Rev. Dr. Leyburn.*

FATAL AFFAIRS.—At an hospital in Lynchburg, Va, on Monday, C. McDaniel, of the 14th Tennessee was killed in an affray with J. Holmes, of the 13th Ga., who stabbed him in the heart. James Read was accidentally killed on the same day. On entering his house he in a playful manner snapped a pistol at his sister two or three times, and upon her remonstrating with him, to show her it was not loaded put it first to his mouth and then to his breast, when the loaded barrel exploded, the ball passing entirely through his body. He fell into his brother's arms, exclaiming, "I am killed" and died in a few moments.

BRAVE ACT OF A WOMAN.

The Mobile Register, on "high authority," states the following heroic action of a lady in New Orleans:

"Mrs. H. M. Hyams, wife of the Lieut.-Governor of the State, passed on the street a number of Yankee officers sitting in the doorway as she went by. One of them arose and followed her a few steps, and arresting her progress by placing himself in front of her, told her that she had omitted to bow in passing. She attempted to avoid the ruffian, when he repeated his remark, and asked her if she had not read Gen. Butler's "Order No. 28" with reference to the treatment of Union officers and soldiers with respect. Endeavoring to pass the fellow, he threw his arm around the lady's waist, and pressed his foul lips upon her face. As the villain released her from his embrace, the Southern lady coolly drew a pistol and shot him through the body so that he fell dead at her feet in the insolent flush of his cowardly triumph over the insulted virtue of a feeble and unprotected woman.

Another of the officers immediately arose, and approaching the noble and courageous lady, took her by the arm and told her, so that the other Federals could hear, that she must accompany him before Gen. Butler. He immediately placed her in a cab and drove away—but not to the beast's quarters. He directed the cab out of the city and through the lines of sentries—and further on still, until beyond the reach of the tyrant's outposts. The act of the heroine had made a hero of the witness. He told her that he considered her act justifiable and noble, and that in a moment he had determined that she should not be sacrificed to Butler's vengeance, and adopted the expedient by which he had rescued her. He continued to escort her on her journey through the country until they arrived in the Southern lines at Camp Moore, when he delivered himself up to the Confederate authorities to be dealt with as a prisoner or otherwise.

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF MADISON

The army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch Writes from Orange county, Va., as follows:—

I have just paid a visit to Montpelier, the home and grave of Madison. It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. The dweling is of large dimensions, but of such exquisite proportions, and in such a magnificent park of stately trees, that till one enters it he regards it rather as a modest cottage. Covered with cream colored stucco, and the porch embowered by running roses, it presents a truly lovely picture. It has none of that mouldering air of age which are so pleasing and painful at Mount Vernon and Monticello. Such is the nature of the grounds that you do not see the mansion till you are upon it. Then, from the front a wide and glorious panorama bursts on the view. Woods, fruitful fields, and the encircling Blue Ridge, combine to make a scene of exquisite beauty and grandeur. Within the dwelling nearly all is modern. The present proprietor is a Mr. Carson, from Ireland, who lately came here under a pass from old Abe, and now proclaims strict neutrality, and claims the protection of the British flag.

The grave of the patriot sage is situated in the midst of a large field of luxurient corn, is imperfectly shaded by five tall locusts, and is surrounded by a low brick wall, which also encloses several other tombs. The stone which covers Madison's tomb is a simple granite shaft, bearing only this inscription: "Madison. Born March 16, 1751: Died June 28, 1836." Immediately in the rear is a smaller shaft of white marble, containing these words: "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison. Born May 20, 1768: Died July 8, 1849." How little did the great statesman dream that in a quarter of a century after his death Northern and Southern armies would be confronting each other near his grave.

[Dolly Payne, the most accomplished lady of her day, was a native of Guilford county, N. C.]—OBSERVER.

We have heard a good story on Stonewall Jackson. It has come to be commonly said in camp that nobody knows Stonewall's secrets except his old negro body servant. Some one talking to the old negro, asked him how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. "Lord, Sir," said he, "massa never tells me nothing, but de way I knows is dis—Massa says his prayers twice a day, mornin' an' night—but if he gets out of bed two or three times in de night to pray, you see I just commences packing my haversacks, for I knows dere will be *de debil to pay nex' day.*"

Hats.—In view of the present and prospective scarcity of hats in the Confederacy, it is suggested that the manufacture of felt cloth would be a business that would "pay." We don't profess to know much about the business, but we have heard that a cloth suitable for making hats can be cheaply made by reducing woolen rags to a pulp, afterwards passing the pulp through heavy rollers, like those used in making sheet iron. Tops of woolen rages could be gathered without difficulty, and at small cost.

South Carolinian.

"FREEING THE NEGROES."—The Yankees at the late fight at Baton Rouge adopted a genuine yankee fashion of abolitionism. To save their own vile carcases, they stationed 300 negroes in front of their own lines, and 150 of them were killed. Such are the tender mercies of the yankees to the negroes.

FEDERALS ENROLLING CITIZENS OF NORFOLK.—Advices from Norfolk to Thursday last, say the Federal authorities are enrolling citizens between 18 and 45 for the operation of the draft. A wounded member of the 3d Alabama regiment died in Norfolk a few days since, and the ladies of that city procured a sarcophagus for the body, and about 4,000 persons attended the funeral. Gen. Viele gave his permission for a public funeral.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

THE CORN CROP.—Although in this immediate neighborhood we have nothing to boast of in the way of heavy corn crops, yet we learn that the greater portion of the State has been blest with copious rains when most needed to mature this crop, which now promises a good yield.

At Fayetteville corn is quoted at $1.50 per bushel; at Raleigh, at $1.00; at Charlotte 90 cents to $1. Here corn is selling at $2 per bushel—higher, we believe, than at most other places. *Why?*

CARGO SALES AT WILMINGTON.—We learn that the cargo of assorted goods, (recently bought by a vessel which ran the blockade and arrived at Wilmington) were sold at that place on Thursday last at enormous prices. Common calicoes sold at $1,30 per yard; salt $57 per sack; coffee $2,90 pound, &c.

The whole cargo was sold in four or five hours, and the attendance was large. Two more steamers are reported to have recently arrived in a Confederate port with assorted cargoes.

Official Vote for Governor.

We will give a tabular statement of the full vote for Governor in our next, not having room for it this week.

Vance's vote is	52,833
Johnston's vote is	20,174
Vance's majority	32,659

The above is the official vote (says the Standard) for Governor of this State, as made up in the Capitol on Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from eleven Counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania and Polk voted with the counties out of which they were formed;—no elections were held in Carteret, Washington, and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the Counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee,	621	171
Haywood,	299 maj.	
Macon,	670	103
Official as above,	52,833	20,174
	54,423	20,448
	20,448	
Vance's real maj.	33,975	

Inauguration of Gov. Vance.

The Raleigh Standard says, Gov. Vance will probably arrive at Raleigh on Friday or Saturday next, and will take the oaths of office on Monday next, the 8th instant. He will, consequently, be Governor from the 8th day of September 1862, until the 1st day of January, 1865.

We understand the inauguration will take place in the Capitol Square, and will be public. The oaths of office will be administered by Chief Justice Pearson; and the inauguration will commence about twelve o'clock. A large concourse of people will no doubt be present on the occasion.

We learn that the fine band of the 26th regiment, [from Salem, N. C.,] stationed near Petersburg, will be present on the occasion.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.—We understand that Messrs. Wilkes, of Charlotte, have taken the contract for building the Railroad from Greensboro' to Danville, and that they will immediately commence operations on an extensive scale, and complete the road as soon as possible.—Greens. Pat.

EXECUTIONS FOR DESERTION.—A few days ago two soldiers belonging to our army on the Rappahannock were shot for desertion, and one day last week a corporal belonging to the 1st regiment S. C., artillery was shot on Sullivan's Island, S. C., for the same offence.

THE REACTION IN NEW YORK.—A gentleman who has arrived at his home in the South, after a sojourn of about six weeks in New York—having been taken with a captured vessel in attempting to run the blockade—says the reaction for peace is making swift though silent progress.

Meetings of secret organization and parties were held nightly. One of these parties, said to comprise a very large number of the most influential citizens, have put forth the following remarkable proposition for a termination of the war:

First. A cessation of all hostilities or armistice.

Second. Each party to pay its own debt.

Third. The resignation or deposition of Abraham Lincoln, and a new election in all the States for a new President.

Fourth. All the rights of the South to be guaranteed by special amendments to the Constitution and a reconstruction of the Union.

Fifth. Failing in the above, a General Convention to be held and terms of separation agreed upon, with a treaty offensive and defensive.—*Charleston. Courier.*

Gen. Maxey's brigade crossed the Tennessee river on the 26th, and took possession of Bridgeport without firing a gun. On the 27th the enemy's cavalry attacked ours and were repulsed.

The enemy became alarmed, and have evacuated McMinville after destroying a large amount of stores.

The Cincinnati Times gives a report that the Federal troops are evacuating Corinth, and all the points in that vicinity south of the Tennessee river. All the stores there, it is said, are being removed as fast as possible.

For the Press.

STOKES CO., Aug. 29th, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—You have published, in your paper of the 22d inst., the official vote of Stokes county for members to our next Legislature, and among the number of names that of Pepper as a candidate.

It is due Dr. Pepper to say that he was *not* a regular candidate for a seat in the Legislature. A number of his county-men wished him to poll, but he positively refused to canvass the county; and on being enquired of, whether, if elected, he would serve, stated publicly that if his county-men elected him he would feel bound to serve them; and from this statement his name was run at several of the election precincts of the county, without any concert of action by his friends, which gave the vote stated in your paper.

JUSTICE.

The Latest News!

FROM THE NORTH.—The correspondent of the New York Herald admits that Stuart's cavalry captured a large amount of stores and a number of prisoners, at Bristow's Station and Manassas Junction, and that Stuart subsequently occupied the Junction.

Pope's official dispatch, dated the 29th, claims a victory over Longstreet on Thursday, and the capture of 1000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

According to the Petersburg Express, exchanged prisoners who left Washington on Saturday last, state that there was tremendous excitement in that city.

Late Northern papers state that large forces were at Walker's Ford, below Leesburg, preparing to cross the Potomac.

A Train from Warrenton Junction, for Alexandria, escaped capture by dashing under a full head of steam to Manassas Junction, where it ran violently into another train, producing a general smash up and heavy loss of life.

Another Victory!

On Thursday and Friday of last week our army was again engaged with the enemy on the plains of Manassas, driving him back and gaining the victory.

On Saturday following the combined armies of Pope and McClellan were routed and at last accounts were fleeing towards the Potomac.

It appears that Pope's army made several attempts to break through our lines, which had cut off their retreat in the direction of Alexandria. They were repulsed each time with heavy loss. The casualties on our side are not given, except that Gens. Ewell and Trimble were severely wounded, but not mortally, and Gen. Taliaferro slightly.

It is reported that the long bridge (at Washington) has been blown up.

The Yankees have evacuated Fredericksburg, Va. In leaving they burnt the bridge across the Rappahannock and the buildings at Aquia Creek.

To the exclusion of other matter prepared for this paper, we copy the following interesting notice of the late great battle, from the Petersburg Express:

LATER.

"It is reported that, on Saturday last, General Jackson attacked the enemy, whose main position was near what is known as the Sudley Church, about six miles west of Manassas, and after a desperate engagement, exceeding in fierceness, by far, that of the 21st of July, near the same locality, drove them from the position, with a loss almost incredible. Our own losses are reported also to be very heavy, and among them Gen. Ewell, wounded in the leg, Gen. Trimble in the arm, General Taliaferro, dangerously in the breast and shoulder, and a large number of other prominent officers killed and wounded.

The battle is said to have been the most sanguinary of any fought during the war, each side contending with a valor heretofore unknown, for the mastery. Our artillery did fearful execution among the enemy, mowing them down by hundreds, and the conduct of our infantry could not be excelled. Several gallant charges were made by our cavalry, who contributed greatly to the success of the day.

Among the fruits of the victory are some 18 or 20 pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, a number of prisoners, variously stated at from 3,000 to 7,000, some two or three hundred wagons, and the capture of commissary stores sufficient to feed our army for ten days.

The enemy fled from the field in a perfect panic, rivalling that famous stampede of July 21st, and were being pursued by our men, who were slaughtering them like sheep, and gathering the prisoners at every step. Pope himself is said not to have been on the field, the enemy being commanded by General Banks, who had under him Siegel's and the division of Gen. Auger, wounded at Cedar Mountain; and one other, by whom commanded we could not learn. Their whole force is estimated at 60,000, and the force of Jackson at 40,000.

Gen Seigel is reported among the killed of the enemy, and a number of other officers of distinction killed, wounded or captured.

Gen. Lee's headquarters are now on the historic Plains of Manassas, from whence he directs, with his master genius, the pursuit of the disorganized and beaten enemy.

P. S.—At a late hour last night, after the above was written, an official despatch was received from Gen. Lee to President Davis, confirming the report of the battle and victory above given, and also those of Thursday and Friday."

PRAYERS IN EUROPE FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.—The English diocese of Oxford, England, has taken the initiative of offering up public prayers for this country, the Bishop having addressed a letter to his archdeacons, in which he communicates the following injunction:

"You are earnestly desired to make your humble supplication to Almighty God, who is the author of peace and lover of concord, that He will promote peace among our brethren in America, and inspire their hearts with Christian unity and fellowship."

The News.

The Government having taken charge of the telegraph, the news from the Rappahannock and Rapidan is meagre, though not without interest.

It is asserted on what ought to be regarded as reliable authority that our forces had gained the enemy's rear.

There are also reports of a heavy battle on Friday last near Bristow's Station, four miles south of Manassas, between the division of Gen. Ewell and the forces of the enemy, in which, it is said, our forces were repulsed twice, but receiving reinforcements, finally drove the enemy back, capturing several batteries and some five thousand prisoners.

The Richmond papers publish reports that Gen. Stuart, in his late attacks on the Yankees at Fauquir County near Catlett's captured some 8000 prisoners. This is doubtful.

Another account taken from the Baltimore Sun, states that our forces had captured at Manassas, on Wednesday of last week, five trains of cars loaded with provisions and that later on the same day, five other trains on which were some 2,000 Yankee troops. Southern accounts of this affair report that a portion of our cavalry advanced on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Bull Run Bridge about five miles beyond Manassas, and having burned the bridge continued their advance to Dye's Station, where they concealed themselves, and arrested the approach of a number of trains of which they had previously received information. After the trains passed the concealed position of the cavalry the track was torn up behind them. When they reached the bridge, the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but before backing far they found the track torn up, and their retreat effectually cut off. The cavalry approached in superior numbers, and the enemy surrendered without firing a gun. The number of prisoners reported captured agrees with the statement of the 'Sun,' being estimated at 2000, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition which were being conveyed to Gen. Pope. After this brilliant affair the cavalry returned to Manassas, without sustaining the loss of a single man.

All accounts concur in stating that our forces occupy Manassas Junction, thus intercepting Pope's retreat towards Washington. We judge from the accounts given of the state of affairs that Pope's army is in a very critical situation. If it either fights or attempts to retreat, it is said that the result will be the same—the almost total annihilation of his army.

Since the above we have the following

Official From Jackson's Army!

RICHMOND, Sept. 1.

The following dispatch was received by the President this evening, about 6 o'clock:

HEADQ'S, ARMY NORTHERN VA.
Grovetown, Aug. 30, 10 p. m.,
via Rapidan Sept. 1,

To President Davis:—This army achieved to-day on the plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Gens. McClellan and Pope.

On the 28th and 29th August, each wing under Gens. Longstreet and Jackson repulsed with valor the attacks made on them separately.

We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for His mercies, rise higher each day. To Him and to the valor of our troops a nation's gratitude is due.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Richmond, Aug. 30.—The Lynchburg Republican says that the notorious Carlisle, who lately represented the Pierpont usurpation in the United States Senate, is stumping the western part of Virginia against the war and in favor of the South. At Clarksburg he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South, and against the anti-slavery party; and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

It is reported that the enemy have evacuated the Kanawha Valley, and that in their retreat they attempted to burn the Kanawha salt works, but failed.

FROM THE WEST.—Cumberland Gap is still invested by Gen. Kirby Smith's forces, and is supposed the enemy cannot stand the siege for want of provisions. Gen. Smith has proclaimed amnesty to all Union men who return to Southern allegiance.

A letter from Morristown, East Tennessee, states that the Federals have been driven back to the Gap, and are now entirely surrounded; the forces of Gen. Smith, which crossed the mountain at Big Creek Gap, over a week since, have gained the rear of Gen. Morgan's army. At Barboursville our forces captured 850 wagons loaded with provisions. The writer says he has information that our forces were in line of battle immediately in front of the Gap, and that a courier was hourly expected to bring tidings of capitulation.

Rich. Dispatch, 30th.

Memphis (Yankee) papers publish an intercepted letter from Gen. Hindman to Gen. Bragg, in which Hindman states that he has 30,000 men and only 3,000 stand of arms. The Yankee papers report a battle fought in Clarendon, on White River, between six regiments of Yankee infantry and eight regiments of Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Hindman. They claim a victory and announce a heavy loss on both sides.

In Missouri the Yankees acknowledge a defeat of the Lincolnite State Militia, by Guantrell, the Southern Partizan leader. Buell's forces are estimated at 30,000, and are reported as retreating. About Chattanooga, the enemy is apparently also on the move, at least they have disappeared from their entrenchments at Battle Creek. The Guerillas are active everywhere.

FROM THE YORK PENINSULA.—Two of our scouts visited Williamsburg on Wednesday. The Yankees have removed their stores and evacuated that town. At Yorktown there still remain several hundred, who are, however, supposed to be on the eve of departure by land to Fortress Monroe.—*Express 30th.*

CAPTURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND HARPER'S FERRY.

On Wednesday week Capt. Baylor's company of cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Rouse, was ordered from Harrisonburg to Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah county for picket duty. Leaving a sufficient picket force for the post, thirty men, under Lieut. Rouse proceeded down the Valley road as far as Newton, eight miles from Wichester. They traveled all night, and encamped near the lines of Jefferson and Clarke counties, between Summit Point and Wadesville. At each of these points—the distance between which is only four miles—there was a Federal force of from 75 to 100. The object was the capture of the passenger train on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and were eminently successful. On Saturday afternoon they ventured to the railroad, and in a few minutes the sound of the engine was heard. A quick disposition was made of the forces, and obstructions placed on the track.

When the train had reached within 100 yards of the obstructions the command was given to halt, but the frightened engineer took no heed of the command. A fire was then opened upon the train from some dozen or more revolvers, and very soon the obstructions were reached and the train brought to a stand still. The cars were at once entered, and the Yanees soldiers on board, eight in number, on their way to join their companies in Winchester, were secured. The express car was opened and baskets of champagne and boxes of delicious fruits found and partaken of by our troops. The express safe was opened, and U. S. money, to the amount of $4000 was extracted with a number of other valuable articles. The U. S. mail was also secured, containing, amongst other documents, official despatches from Gen. Pope to Gen. White at Winchester. These dispatches have been forwarded to Gen. Jackson. Fires were then built in the two passenger cars, and firewood piled on to facilitate the burning. A full head of steam was put on the engine, and the machine started off in the direction of Winchester.

The prisoners captured on the train were placed under Lieut. Roland and thirteen men, whilst the remaining seventeen, under Lieuts. Rouse and Baylor, proceeded to Smithfield, in Jefferson county, 15 miles below Winchester. Within half a mile of the town they captured the Yankee pickets, who mistook our forces for a scouting party of their own men. On questioning these pickets it was ascertained that the force in town consisted of fourteen men. A charge was ordered, and the Yankees taken completely by surprise, and surrendered without firing a shot. The spoils at this point were 17 horses, (some of them very fine ones,) 20 Colt's navy revolvers, five Sharp's carbines in fine condition, 18 Yankee saddles, bridles and trappings, and a large number of gum overcoats, blankets, ets.—*Richmond Dispatch 30th.*

From what we hear from all sources, we feel assured that the greater part of McClellan's army is now in Washington city. A gentleman who spent last week in the county of St. Mary's, Maryland, tells us that he saw every day between twenty-five and thirty transports, loaded with troops, ascending the Potamac. Eight or ten thousand men may still remain on the Peninsula, and in Gloucester, but these will also have disappeared in less than a week. Washington city is in danger, and the Yankee government is hurrying thither every available man.—*Richmond Examiner, 26th.*

THE PRESENT CROPS OF GEORGIA.—In a conversation with Col. Thweatt, Comptroller General, who was in our office yesterday, says the Macon Telegraph, we learn that 114 counties of Georgia return this year 8,500,000 acres planted in corn; 1,200,000 in other grain, and 224,000 acres planted in cotton. The Comptroller supposes that the actual amount of land in corn the present time is from four to five million acres, and the product from fifty to sixty millions of bushels. In 1849 the corn crop of Georgia was thirty millions of bushels. The amount of land in cotton is estimated at 260,000 acres, and the product will probably be about sixty thousand bales. Ordinarily it is about seven hundred thousand.

CONGRESS.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, the act amending the conscription act was under discussion. The first section, which directs that "all persons liable to military duty, and who have not already been enrolled, shall be immediately enrolled and reported by the enrolling officers and held to service, wherever they may be found," was amended by adding a proviso that "this shall not extend to any military organization under any State law in actual service without the limits of the State of which they are citizens." In the House, Mr. Foote offered as usual a great many resolutions, among them one declaring that the Secretary of the Navy does not possess the confidence of Congress or of the country. Laid on the table. There was a great deal of discussion concerning the Navy Department, and finally a resolution was adopted directing an investigation.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the House resolution for Naval investigation was adopted. So also was the bill amending the Conscript Act, as follows:—

1. That all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, who have not been enrolled shall be immediately enrolled under the instructions heretofore, or which may hereafter be given by the Secretary of War, and reported by the enrolling officer, wherever found, whether within the State or county of their residence or not; and such persons, when so enrolled, shall be included in the provisions of the above recited act as fully as if enrolled under that act, within the States of which they may be residents; *provided*, that this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization, under any State law, while he remains in actual service, without the limits of the State of which he is a citizen; *provided*, further, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the act to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

In the House, a bill was passed authorizing the appointment of additional Artillery officers for ordnance purposes.

On Friday, the Senate was engaged on the bill regulating the substitute system. No decision. The House debated the bill concerning minors in the service, which was passed.

GENERAL STUART'S LATE BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday has the following account of Gen Stuart's late brilliant achievement a brief notice of which appeared in yesterday's Express:

On Friday last, Major General J. E. B. Stuart crossed Hazel river, at Welford's Ford, with about three thousand cavalry, and proceeded to Waterloo bridge. From thence the command advanced to Warrenton and waited for the column to close up. The advance guard was then sent out about five miles and reported everything quiet The column again moved forward, and reached within a mile of Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about dark. The enemy were completely surrounded and surprised, and their whole force, consisting of about five thousand men put to flight.

Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, wagons, tents, etc., of the estimated value of several millions of dollars were destroyed by our troops. They also captured 367 prisoners, including 17 commissioned officers, among whom are 1 Colonel and 3 Captains; also Gen Pope's two horses, his saddle, bridle, sword, uniform, his servant, and his quartermaster, (Capt. Goulding) and the quartermaster's horses. Also, $60,000 in specie, and $20,000 in Treasury notes, and a mail containing official letters from Gen. Pope, of the highest importance, which are now in the hands of Gen. Lee.

About 4 o'clock the enemy rallied and made a feeble attack on one column, but were soon driven off. Gen. Stuart and his command returned to Warrenton Springs, on Saturday, with the loss of but two killed and five wounded. The enemy were in full retreat, leaving a small force to try to check the expected advance of our troops. It is supposed they will make a stand at Alexandria. Gen. Stuart was at the head of the column during the entire march. Col. Lee, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, led the charge upon the Yankees. Gen. Pope's sword was captured by Mr. Chas. Minnegerode of this city.

We are indebted for the above highly interesting information to Mr. W. Keith Armistead, of the 6th Virginia cavalry, who accompanied the expedition, and was in the fight near Catlett's. Mr. Armistead was, until recently, a clerk in the Adjutant General's office in this city, but resigned his position, with patriotic zeal, to enter the cavalry service. He had the satisfaction of terminating the mortal career of at least one of the accursed invaders of our soil.

Mr. A. brought with him the handsome uniform coat, late the property of Gen. Pope, as appears from the inscription on the collar. This trophy is now in possession of Governor Letcher, to whom it was sent, as a present, we believe, by Gen. Stuart. As the circuit around the Chickahominy by Gen. Stuart was the fore runner of the defeat of McClellan's army, we hope that this similar, but more brilliant event, may be the precursor of the total dispersion and annihilation of the Yankee invaders.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 22d and 23d have been received at Richmond.

The most interesting feature of the news is a letter from President Lincoln, in response to a letter addressed to him by the editor of the New York Tribune, "in the name and by the authority of twenty millions of the American people." In his letter to Lincoln, Greely says: in behalf of the "twenty millions" for whom he presumes to speak, that "a great proportion of those who triumphed in his election are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy he seems to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebels." Mr. Lincoln replies as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

HON. HORACE GREELEY:

Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pushing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

SALT! SALT!!

A QUANTITY of SALT to be had at the SALEM MILL, in exchange for wheat.

J. N. BLUM.

September 5, 1862.

Wagons! Wagons!!

SEVERAL WAGONS wanted immediately to haul SALT from Fayetteville.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 5, 1862.

LARGE YANKEE FORCE ROUTED—GENERAL JOHNSTON CAPTURED—DEATH OF ADJUTANT NILES, ETC.

The following letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity was received by the Knoxville Register on Wednesday, we take it:

LENOIR'S EAST TENNESSEE,
August 26, 1862.

Dear Register: Your readers have doubtless learned ere this of the recent battle between Gen. Morgan and Gen. Johnson, of the Federal cavalry. Having just returned from the scene of the brilliant exploits of the ubiquitous Morgan in Middle Tennessee, I can, perhaps, give you some later information from that quarter.

On last Wednesday morning an Indiana regiment was despatched from Nashville by rail, as far as the burnt bridge at Sanceysville, from thence to proceed on foot to Gallatin, to recapture that place, and at the same time if possible) to capture the redoubtable John Morgan. The Colonel of this regiment (Hefferen) entered Gallatin, and arrested every male citizen, including many of the oldest in the county; he permitted his men to sack the stores and destroy the property of quiet, peaceable citizens; and also to enter the Masonic Lodge at Gallatin and scatter the furniture and paraphanalia of the order in every direction. They then proceeded with their captives down the road towards Nashville. In the meantime, General Morgan, with 1200 men, returned to Gallatin from Hartsville, and hearing of the recent visit of the "Yanks," started with his command in pursuit.

He chased the Indianians to within ten miles of Nashville, killing some fifty or sixty and capturing about fifty prisoners. At the junction of the Edgefield and Ky. R. R. and the Louisville and Nashville Road, the Yankees made a stand behind a triangular stockade work, and Gen. Morgan drew off his men, rather than sacrifice them in the attempt to capture the few Yankees that had taken refuge there, and returned to Gallatin. In the fight at the Junction two of his officers were killed—Lieut. J. A. Smith of Co. "A" and Adjutant Niles. Only three of his men were wounded.

At Gallatin the next morning intelligence reached Morgan that Gen. Johnson, with a large Federal cavalry force, was rapidly advancing.—Morgan rallied his men and moved out the Hartsville road to meet him. Both parties ran together at the First Toll Gate on the Hartsville road, and the fight commenced, but ceased shortly, at the appearance of a flag of truce from the Yankees. Johnson requested an armistice. He was taken by surprise, and his men were not all together. Morgan sent word to him that he had been following him from point to point, and now he could get it. The fight was resumed, but shortly ended in a complete victory for Morgan—Gen. Johnson, with 600 of his men, having surrendered. About five hundred escaped by fording the Cumberland, swimming the river, and leaving their horses on the wrong side, and getting on the safe side of that stream in the speediest and most practicable way possible. As I came up to Lebanon about 4 o'clock on the evening of the fight, I saw Johnson's men "skedaddling" (to quote a Yankee vulgarism) in the most disgraceful manner. Many of them were hatless and even bootless after their bootless effort to capture John Morgan. They tarried not in Lebanon, nor even till they landed safely in Nashville.

Many of them on foot, were pressing horses and vehicles of every kind with which to get away from Morgan, and their guns and accoutrements were strewn from Lebanon to the Toll gate nearest to Nashville. They acknowledged themselves to the citizens of Lebanan, that they were badly whipped, in fact, "cut all to pieces." Morgan I believe is still at Hartaville, or perhaps at Gallatin, and Forest must have joined him by this time. New recruits were flocking to Morgan from every direction in Kentucky and Tennessee and the citizens are once again hopeful of deliverance from the Philistines. I was unable to ascertain Morgan's loss in the last fight. I have heard it estimated at 100 killed and wounded, but I do not believe it is half that.

The Knoxville Register has the following letter:—

HARTSVILLE, TENN., Aug 13.—We left Sparta last Saturday, arrived at the Cumberland river Monday morning, where Col. Morgan learned that Col Boon, with 4 companies of this regiment (28 Ky.) was encamped at Galatin. It was at once decided to attack them, and the column took up the line of march and arrived in sight of Gallatin yesterday morning at day-light without the enemy suspecting our presence. Learning that Col. Boon, like a sensible man, preferred lodging at the Hotel with his wife, Capt. Jo. Desha with a detachment of 25 men were ordered to inform him of our approach, in which they succeed in the most approved style. As soon as Col. Boone was made acquainted with the condition of affairs, he surrendered himself with his command as prisoners of war. There was no fight—not a gun was fired. Learning that a detachment of his force, with about 100 negroes, were engaged in building a fort at the tunnel between Gallattin and Bowling Green, a detachment of men, under Major Wash Morgan, was ordered there. They succeeded in routing the force, capturing some 50 prisoners, and destroying both fort and tunnel—the latter of the utmost importance to the enemy, as it will require several months to reopen it; about 150 yards of tressel work was also destroyed near the tunnel. Lieut. Rogers, with a detachment of 26 men, were ordered to destroy the bridge between Gallatin and Nashville, which they succeeded in doing.

The train from Louisville arrived shortly after we had taken possession of the town, and we were agreeably surprised to receive from the enemy a most desirable present in the shape of 80 fine horses, 1,500 sacks of oats and corn, and 550 boxes of Crackers, all of which we appropriated—burning that which we were unable to use. The locomotive, a very fine one, and about 50 cars, were also destroyed, leaving a space of 20 miles between the two ends of the road without cars or engin. Thus we spent the day as Morgan's men most delight to do—surprising an enemy before breakfast to give them an appetite, and then receiving the hospitalities of the place, which I can assure you were tendered with a heartiness of welcome truly refreshing.

The prisoners, in all about 200 men were paroled and their arms, which were of the most improved kind, distributed to the newly organized companies of the command. At night the command fell back to this place (16 miles from Gallatin), and to-day we have enjoyed a delightful rest much needed by both men and horses, whilst the people of old Sumner—old and young, male and female—have been vieing with each other in acts of kindness to us. The people are all true to the south, and never will submit to the Lincoln Government. To-night we were reinforced by a fine company from Warren county, Kentucky, on their way South, having left their homes to avoid being pressed into the Lincoln army.

THE DEPARTMENT — EXPENSES OF THE ARMY—COUNTERFEITING, &c.

Some interesting information is gleaned from the reports of the Departments accompanying the President's Message to Congress. In the postal department, the receipts for ten months ending June 30, 1860, exceed those of the late United States, for the same time, $59,921, and the cost of service was reduced by the sum of $1,515,829. In the Treasury, up to the 1st of August, '62, the receipts were 302,555,196 and the expenses $328,748,830—the difference of $26,193,634 being made up of various balances to the credit of disbursing officers, which are not yet paid. The war tax has been by the several States as follows: North Carolina, $1,400,000; Virginia, $2,125 000; Louisiana, $2,500,000; Alabama, $3,000,000; Georgia, $134,126; Florida, $225,374, and Mississippi, $1,484,467—making a total of $10,168,967. South Carolina has paid her quota in the form of 6 per cent. call certificates; Arkansas and Texas have not been rendered complete. North Carolina and Alabama have overpaid their respective assessments From the estimate for 31 days—the month of December—we find that the monthly pay of the army is, field and staff, $220,225; 25 regiments of cavalry, $1,265,177; 100 companies of artillery, $435,152, and 350 regiments of infantry, $9,221,567; for 14,725,000 rations for the same, $6,600,481.—Transportation, &c., $4,368,758; pay for horses of non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle, $25,000; subsistence of prisoners of war, $200,000; for the establishment, supply, and those attending in hospitals, $537,500; Ordinance office, $2,200,000; Engineer Bureau, $200,000; Post Office Department, $744,251, (for the P. M. General, chiefs of Bureaus, clerks, messengers and laborers;) for postal affairs, $138,051; Navy Department, $1,825; contingent expenses of Navy, $1,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury alludes in his report to the fearful prevalence of counterfeiting Confederate notes, and says:

Under these circumstances it will be necessary to change many of the plates and to make new issues. The change would be more complete by dispensing with the variety of signatures which are attached to the other notes. I am informed by the engravers that the signatures of the Register and Treasurer might be engraved in *fac simile*, and printed, and that by stamping an elaborate engraving in colors on the back of the note the security against counterfeits would be greater than it is at present. The expense of the issue would be diminished by dispensing with the numerous signing clerks, and its more prompt execution would be secured. In order to make this change the authority of Congress is necessary. The laws against counterfeiting (if not already sufficient) must be made to embrace these notes. In this connection, too, it is proper to bring to the notice of Congress that the penalties of the law, while they apply to any person found in possession of counterfeit blank notes, with intent to utter them, do not seem to embrace notes which are completely filled up and ready for circulation.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.

A friend has furnished us with the following description of the counterfeit Confederate bills, said to have been issued by the Yankees and circulated South. The general execution of the counterfeit is said to be better than the genuine.

On the 20's in the left hand vignette in the genuine, the brim of the sailor's hat is clear of the coat collar behind and there is shading behind the ship in the rear of the sailor. In the counterfeit the hat brim touches the coat collar, and there is no shading behind the ship.

On the 50's centre vignette a woman is holding up the lid of the chest—in the genuine, there is a lock on the chest—in the counterfeit, the lock is not so perceptible. On the left lower corner in the genuine, the hair of the bare headed man is brushed smoothly, as if with a wet brush and to cover a partially bald head; in the counterfeit the hair looks as if blown by the wind. The rule work in the right upper corner die (50) is different in the counterfeit somewhat from the genuine.

On the 100's in the centre vignette in the genuine, the mule stands at the cotton screw slightly quartering, as if going around in the circle, presenting nearly a full *back side* view of the mule. In the counterfeit the mule quarters around considerably, showing nearly *broad side*. In the genuine between the feet of the sailor on the left corner, there are two little stones—in the counterfeit there are three stones.—*Raleigh Standard.*

CULPEPER AS LEFT BY POPE'S ARMY.

A melancholy picture of desolation and devastation is exhibited by the county of Culpeper. Va, An unbridled license has prevailed among the Yankee soldiery, and the country is now almost a desert. Unoffending citizens have been impoverished in a single day, their negroes all carried off, their fencing destroyed, their sheep and hogs and cattle butchered, their grain entirely consumed, their horses all stolen. A farmer, whose house Milroy made his headquarters, had a magnificent field of corn, from which he expected to realize 1,000 barrels. The Yankee General refused, in insolent language, to spare his crop, and gave his hirelings a *carte blanche* to plunder. The result is that not five bushels can be made from the field. In some instances colts only a year old were forcibly carried off, despite the entreaties of their owners, and old hens with flocks of chickens have been killed. Many a family has been left in a condition verging upon absolute want and starvation.

Our informant says that the scene of joyous delight manifested by the inhabitants at their deliverance surpassed anything he ever witnessed. Ladies brought pails of water on their heads to distribute among the worn and dust-covered heroes of the South. Old men wept for joy. The girls waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the army from early morning till late in the afternoon, and all praised God for their deliverance.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

LET CONGRESS LOOK AT THIS.

We understand that several thousand newly arrived soldiers spent their first night in Richmond on the Capitol square, Thursday night, with the rain pouring down incessantly, and nothing to shelter them from the drenching flood. Let Congress look into such things as this, and ask, in the name of God and humanity, how long shall such things be permitted? Or, if God and humanity have no claims, then, in the names of our own interests, is our stock of soldiers so inexhaustible that we can afford to murder them ourselves by hundreds and thousands, before they see the face of an enemy? We ourselves saw a poor soldier on Thursday, a fine, intrepid looking fellow, with one leg amputated near the thigh. and the leg still so swollen that the stump had to be supported by a bandage, and in this condition with the stump of the limb protruding, supported by his crutches, this faithful and suffering man was forced to hobble along from his hospital, at the lower end of Main street to go before the medical board, between 9th and 10th streets, a long and laborious walk for a man with all his limbs, to see whether he was entitled to a discharge! In the name of common sense and common civilization—we will not say common humanity, for we sometimes think that humanity has left the world—why could not the resident surgeon at the hospital where that maimed hero lives be empowered to act himself, without sending him on such an errand?

If Congress devotes its whole time to the welfare of the *private soldiers*, its time will not be misspent. They are often treated like dogs, and yet they deserve more of their country than thousands and tens of thousands of incompetent and bedizined officials, whose spangles and epaulettes gleam over a mass of heartlessness and corruption, like "rotten mackerel glittering in the moonlight."—*Rich. Des*, 22.

ARREST OF DR. OLDS.

When we saw the speech and letter of Dr. Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, (lately published in our columns,) we felt sure he would soon be an inmate of a Lincoln prison. The deed is done, and we hereto append the Federal account of it. Dr. Olds has been a leading democratic politician in Ohio—always opposed to the fanaticism of the North. He was one of the forty-five who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He has several times been elected to Congress, though his district was largely whig in its political proclivities. He was a candidate for Congress when he made the objectionable speech and wrote the letter:

Important Arrest—An Old Traitor.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 13.—The arrest of Dr. Edson B. Olds of Lancaster, last night, became known here this morning. The warrant was signed by C. P. Wolcott, Assistant Secretary of War, and stated the cause to be disloyalty, using treasonable language and interfering with enlistments. It was placed in the hands of W. P. Scott, of the national detective police, and assistant, who reported here at noon yesterday. They left here at 2 p. m., accompanied by Col. Bliss, were driven thirty miles, to Lancaster, making but one change of horses on the road.

The arrest was made at 10 p. m., Dr. Olds being in bed at the time. Resistance was offered and the chamber door had to be broken open. A crowd was raised by the cry of 'fire,' and some threats were made of rescue, but none attempted.

Old attempted to throttle the assistant detective, but was compelled to desist by the presentation of a pistol by Scott.

The only parties in the house were his daughter and son-in-law, who were bitter in denunciation.

The crowd collected by the cry of 'fire' were about equally divided for and against the arrest. One man, as the party left the house, asked Olds if they should rescue. His name was taken, and Scott threatened to shoot the first man who made the attempt.

In making the arrest Scott was struck by Olds or his son-in-law with a tongs. The firmness of the officers subdued Olds and his friends, and the party drove off without further obstructions. The officers with their prisoner arrived here at 4 p. m., and were immediately transferred to the Clevelad train *en route* for Fort Lafayette.

WHAT IT COST THE YANKEES.

The Jackson Mississippian of Tuesday, says:

A member of Gen. Breckinridge's division was recently opposite Vicksburg where the enemy had been encamped. Upon being questioned as to what he saw over there, he stated that he saw saw some six hundred Yankees. "How then did you make your escape?" enquired the General. "O, very easy," replied the soldier, "they were perfectly harmless, as they lay five five feet under the ground."

Six hundred graves! This tells a sad tale for Yankee forces at Vicksburg, and may explain the reason of the fleet leaving. According to this we conclude that the loss of the Yankees in their vain efforts to reduce Vicksburg, was not less than two or three thousand.

The losses of the enemy in his attempt to take Vicksburg, will, perhaps, never be known to the public. How many vessels have been sunk or disabled can only be conjectured, but the numbers will largely swell the aggregate of the cost.

During the siege, it is estimated that 20,000 shells were thrown. It is a moderate estimate to value each of these at $12. The result is $240,000. Taking the incidental costs—such as the wages of men and officers, food, &c,—there is a large additional item. So that if one were to put the cost at a few millions, he would not go far wrong. And what was accomplished? The highest estimate that we have seen of the property destroyed in the city is $80,000.

So that shelling by mortar boats, whilst it is a very costly pastime for the enemy, is hardly worthy of the contempt of those whom it is aimed at.

Nothing in the progress of this war so clearly exhibits the insignificance of the mortar boats. The charm is broken. Our people have no apprehension of them; and the way the enemy abandoned Vicksburg is a proof that their commanders have lost confidence in them.

Mobile Tribune.

A TREMENDOUS SCARE AT WASHINGTON

The feeling at Washington about Jackson's expected raid in that city is intense. A few nights since a sentinel four miles from the city hearing a drove of mules approaching, fired his piece and ran in, the mules at the same time running out. A correspondent of the New York Express says:

Their disorderly-retreat, however, did not allay the excitement; the impression had gone out that a cavalry raid, under the command of the ghost, perhaps, of the departed Ashby, was the advancing party; the signal gun was fired, and the long roll beat; "there was hurrying to and fro of brave men," and "mounting in hot haste." As daylight intervened, the horse which had been shot was found, and one of the shoes taken from the hoof served to trace the source from whence the stampede came. It was found to be the farm of the widow lady hereinbefore mentioned, and although it was soon made manifest that the Confederate cavalry raid was nothing more than an escape of animals from her pasturage, extreme caution induced the authorities to cause the arrest of all the parties, white and colored, on the premises, and report them to the office of the Provost Marshal, some intimation having been given out that a formidable cavalry scouting party had been entertained by this lady. Subsequent examination, however, has proved the scare to have been all occasioned from a horse scare. The adventures of the night are not such as would embellish history, and those badly scared would have the matter "dried up;" but it has leaked out, and these things always bear telling.

THE PAY OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The following regulations and form are copied from official circulars furnished by the authorities at Richmond. Throughout the South there are persons who have lost sons, husbands, or brothers, in the service, to whose arrearages of pay they are entitled. These regulations make their course perfectly plain, and obviate the necessity of incurring any trouble or expense about the collection:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Second Auditor's Office,
Richmond, June 24 1862.

Regulations for the payment of Claims for Arrears of Pay due to deceased Soldiers. Per Act 102. *Approved February* 15, 1862.—The first section of the act is as follows: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay and allowances due to any deceased volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in the army of the Confederate States, shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living; if not to the children, if any; and in default of widow or children, to the father, if living, and if not, to the mother of such volunteer; and payment will be made accordingly.

1st. If the child or children be minor, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate, under the seal of the court.

2d. The claiming heir must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested person, stating the relationship, and that there is no other person entitled to claim—for instance: If the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child or father of the deceased; if the father, that there is neither child or wife; and if the child, that there is no wife The magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the court should certify, under the seal, that he is such magistrate.

3d. These regulations do not apply to commissioned officers, except when the amount due does not exceed one hundred dollars, and there is no administration.

Claims prepared in compliance with the foregoing instructions, and transmitted to this office by mail, or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the business of the office will allow. W. H. S. TAYLOR, Auditor.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1862.
I concur in and approve the above.
LEWIS CRUGER, Comptroller.

The form given below, it will be seen, is intended for the use of a widow who has lost an unmarried son in the service, but it requires very little alteration to suit any case. We leave the name of the State in the form, merely to aid in the filling up of the blank description of troops:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Before the
——— County, } justice of
the peace personally appeared ———, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that she is the mother of ——— ———, deceased, late a (private) of Capt. ——— ———'s Company, (letter,) (No.) Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and that her said son died without leaving widow, child or father, and she is, therefore entitled to the arrears of pay, *et cetera*, that may be due him from the Confederate States; and also appeared at the same time, ——— ———, (witness,) and made oath as aforesaid, that he knows the said mother, and knew the son, and the facts sworn to by her are true, and he is disinterested therein.

———, L. S.
———, L. S.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
———, J. P.

SCENES AT THE SAILING OF A FOREIGN STEAMER—CAPTURING RUNAWAYS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives an amusing account of the sailing of the packed Zered from there for Liverpool, and the capture of a number of persons attempting to escape the operation of the draft. It says:

Late on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning numbers of old, infirm and decrepit persons might have been wending their way to the vessel, and a casual observer would have supposed that all the halt and maimed cripples in our city hospitals were about to be transported to the Flying Islands, where crutches are superfluous. It was a pitiable sight to witness men whose beards had been as black as a Congo contraband's the day before suddenly turned gray—not with grief, but with the application of a magic dye; men with stalwart forms resembled trembling "Uncle Toms" on the stage, and men who were so clear-sighted as to see their way out of a scrape were blind as bats. But they soon saw "stars" on the coats of policemen, and found their mean subterfuges of no avail

When the police, under Chief Ruggles and Provost Marshal Kern, visited the vessel about 9 o'clock in the morning, just as she was about to leave this "distracted country," they found passengers stowed away in every conceivable place of concealment. Some, like the renowned Henry B. Brown, who was sent up on the underground road from Dixie in a box, labelled "glass, this side up with care," and rode, by mistake, most of the way upon his head, were neatly packed in boxes; others were hid under piles of sails, and some were so sick they couldn't leave their berths. After great care and considerable searching on the part of the officials, the cowardly fellows were all ferretted out, and the vessel allowed to depart, *minus* over one hundred "British subjects," as most of them claimed to be.

The major part of those arrested were Irish, and it was interesting to see the indignation of the Irish in the crowd assembled, which represented all colors, classes and creeds, at the craven conduct of those who claimed affinity with them. The women especially were very demonstrative; and one poor German, who claimed to be an Irishman, in order, we suppose, to propitiate the wrathy damsels, was in danger of being soused in the dock. A large number were discharged after the vessel had sailed, and the rest were finally taken to the station-house, amid the jeers, cheers and hisses of the motley throng that surrounded them; and long after they had been placed in durance the crowd remained to canvass the merits of the case. Some enthusiastic and irrepressible stevedores, failing to get a whack at the detained travellers, proposed to vent their spleen upon the negroes, many of whom were present, and whom the excited Celts contended were the source of all the trouble brought upon the country; but the presence of a large body of policemen commanded order, and the immense crowd slowly dispersed, elated at the success of the authorities in caging so many able bodied men.

From the Standard.

CATCH THE ROGUE!

A young man calling himself *Turner*, and professing to belong to the army, apparently about twenty or twenty-one years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with hair a little inclined to be light, with a scar on his face, (the side not remembered,) has been roaming through the country stealing horses, and other things, under a pretence of impressing them for public uses. The said Turner, whose real name appears to be Board, was arrested at Mt. Airy, Surry Co., N. C., on a charge for forcibly taking a horse belonging to one Eli Jessup; and although the offence was clearly proven upon him, he was on account of a technical legal exception, and on account of his youth and positive and oft-repeated promises to rejoin his company in service, permitted to go, on his own recognizance to appear at our next Superior Court. This occurred in May or June. Since that time, we have been reliably informed, he has stolen another horse from Eli Jessup, and other property from other persons. The horse which he stole from Mr. Jessup was recovered by a party who pursued him, but the rogue escaped. We are also informed that the said Turner endeavors to excite sympathy by reporting himself to be a refugee from North western Virginia, and a most devoted Southern man, and circulating unfounded and lying reports on various citizens of the country, pretending to implicate them as untrue to our cause. The public are cautioned against him as a most unmitigated scoundrel, and are warned not to put any reliance in his statements; and good citizens are requested to arrest and confine him, so that he may be punished as he deserves.

J. F. GRAVES,
W. R. HOLLINSWORTH,
H. V. ALLRED,
WILLIAM RAWLEY,
W. A. MOORE,
S D. MOORE,
T. F. PRATHER,
ROBERT S. GILMER.

Mt. Airy, N. C., Aug 12, 1862.
☞ State papers please copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1862

The Sheriffs and Constables of the different Counties of the State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate Army who are absent *without leave.*

For each arrest they will be entitled to a reward from the Confederate Government, of $15 for each one confined in jail, or $30 if delivered to the camp of Instruction near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer.

To secure these arrests the above named officers will call in any assistance, and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices. HENRY T. CLARK
Governor of North Carolina.

A DARING SPY HUNG.

A man named Mason, a resident of Fairfax county, Va., but a native of Pennsylvania was hung near Gordonsville a few days since. The division commanded by Gen. Longstreet was pushing for a point which it was known the enemy desired to reach and occupy. As the column was pressing forward a courier, pretending to have orders from Gen. Lee, halted each brigade untill he reached the last, when Longstreet, observing the movement, desired to know what it meant. He was told that General Lee had ordered the halt, and upon demanding to know the authority for the order from General Lee, was pointed to the courier, who had not had time to escape. The man was immediatly arrested by Longstreet, who frustrated his designs. He was examined and condemned on the spot. Forged orders to both Jackson and Hill were found on his person, those for Longstreet haveing been delivered, and he acknowledged that he had been acting as a Confederate scout for eleven months and all that time was a traitor and a spy. He was then condemned and executed in about fifteen minutes.

Phelps and Butler on the Negro Regiments Raised in New Orleans—RICHMOND, Aug. 25.—A correspondence between Butler and Phelps is published in the Northern papers.

Phelps made a requisition for arms, accoutrements, cloting, &c., for three regiments of Africans. Butler replied that he desired Phelps to employ contrabands in cutting down trees, and had ordered the quartermaster to furnish axes and tents Phelps replied that he was not willing to become a mere slave driver, having no qualification that way; he therefore resigned his commission, and asked a leave of absence untill it is accepted. Butler's rejoinder asks if negroes are any better than the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and informes Phelps that his resignation will not be accepted by him, and that he must see that his orders are faithfully executed

The matter has been submitted to the Federal War Department.

DIED:

In this place, on Friday last, Miss CATHARINE E. KREMER, after an illness of several weeks, aged 28 years.

Also, PETER WIMER, son of John Wimer.

On the 25th August, at her father's residence in Forsyth County, NANCY ELLEN, youngest child of Wm. H. and Sarah L. Haizlip, aged about 10 years.

In this county, on the 19th ult., Mrs. ELIZA ANN, wife of Andrew Gamble, Esq., aged about 38 years.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.
☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

People of Forsyth County--LookHere.

SALT is badly needed in this community, judging from the earnest entreaties for the article, made to me every few minutes of the day, from morning till night. I now have an opportunity offered to relieve this, if I am speedily helped to furnish the following:

I want immediately Five hundred bushels of CORN, some twenty or thirty hands with axes to cut wood, and, after two weeks, 1 dozen Wagons and Teams, (four-horse wagons preferred.)

For hands with axes, $20 per month and all expenses paid.—Teams, fair price, expenses and horse-shoeing paid. A competent person to act as Overseer of hands and wagons, I think would also be desirable, and perhaps cause hands and teams to be furnished more readily, and would be liberally paid. I earnestly solicit and hope such of our citizens as are able to do so, will come up promptly and furnish the above, so that I may embrace this favorable opportunity to obtain early the much needed supply of salt for our county.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salt Commissioner of Forsyth County.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 27th, 1862. 2w

MAGISTRATES OF FORSYTH.

YOU are expected to be at the Court-house in Winston, next Tuesday, for the transaction of business which is your duty to attend to.

The law requires the Clerks of the County Court of the several Counties of the State, to furnish the Secretary of State with a correct list of the Justices of the Peace in their counties. The act of the General Assembly passed the 21st day of Sept., 1861, page 55 requires all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other officers, before proceeding further in discharge of the duties of the office, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. And as there are still twenty-four magistrates in the county of Forsyth who have not complied with the law, it is presumed that it has been overlooked by them:—They are therefore respectfully requested to come to Court next week and take the required oath as I will have to send a list of the Justices to the Secretary on or before the 3rd Monday in November next. C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Aug. 27th, 1862.

RECEIVER'S SALE

WILL be offered at public sale the following property and parcels of land, belonging to alien enemies, now condemned and decreed by the Confederate Court, to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places—terms cash—viz:

Davidson county, on the premises, on the 17th day of September next, 250 Acres of Land, known as the Conrad Mines, (which are considered valuable,) adjoining the lands of John Smith, Gov. J. M. Morehead, Joseph Hedrick, Henry Hedrick and others. Also the following property: one Engine, one Crusher, part of a Gold Mill and other Machinery, Tools, a lot of heavy Irons, 900 or 1000 lbs., a quantity of Steel, one Pump and Auger, a lot of Seives and other property about the Mines—the property of E. B. Wilder and Wm. Sturges, alien enemies, as given in by F. D. Lookabill.

One tract of Land in same county of Davidson, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the lands of Peter Hairston, Sandy Gobble and others on the 19th of September next, given in by Richmond Gobble.

One tract of Land of 54 acres, lying on the Yadkin River, Rowan, adjoining H. W. Hill and others—belonged to Charles Hartman and wife Mary Ann—on Saturday 20th September.

One House and Lot of 2 acres in Fast Bend, Yadkin county, 23d September, belonged to Jacob Jesters given in by R. C. Poindexter.

One Tract of about 275 acres, Yadkin county, belonging to Nicholas Holcomb or Hobson, given in by Daniel Vestal, agt.—on the 24th Sept. at Yadkinville.

J. I. SHAVER, Receiver
Cape Fear District.
Aug. 29, 1862. 18:2t.

ATTENTION!

THE members of Co. G., 2nd North Carolina Battalion are hereby ordered to report IN PERSON at HIGH POINT on MONDAY Sept. 8th., by 12 o'clock, M., with four days' cooked rations.

Those failing to comply with the above orders will be considered as deserters. No more baggage allowed than each man can carry.

CHAS. F. BAHNSON, *O. S.*
Salem, Aug. 28th, 1862.
☞ N. B. Conscripts in this county, wishing to join the above Company, can do so by applying to W. H. WHEELER, Captain.

DESERTERS.

I AM authorized to offer a reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery at Richmond of each of the following persons—deserters from the 48th Regt. N. C. Troops, viz: E. P. Snyder, Chas. Spoolman, T. S. Ceo l, C. W. Cecil, H. Cridzfezer, H. Eberhard, C. C. Fishel, Constantine Miller, T. A. Porter and Hiram Painter.

With the exception of the first named who is from Forsyth County, the rest are Conscripts from Davidson County, except Spoolman, who entered service as a substitute.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of all of them.

B. F. ATWOOD, Capt.
Co. K, 48th Regt. N. C. T.

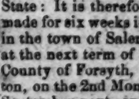
NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DEROSSET,
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.
August, 1862. 18:2w.

SALE OF
Valuable Lands & Mills.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Clouse, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, **on the 12th day of September next,** the very valuable lands of which said testator died, seized and possessed; the same containing 560 acres, lying in Davidson County, on the Yadkin River, about 14 miles South-west of Salem, and 20 miles North-west of Lexington. There are valuable improvements thereon,—consisting of a good DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Houses and excellent Out-houses.



About 100 acres of said lands are excellent low-lands and meadow, and on which is one of the best FLOURING MILLS in the country.

A credit of 6 months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to William Clouse, who resides near Hall's Ferry, in Davie County, and who will be pleased to show said lands to persons desiring to see them. Those desiring to correspond with him by mail, will do so through the Clemmonsville Post-office.

WM. CLOUSE, } Executors.
E. G. CLOUSE, }
August 15th, 1862. 17—4t.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by WM. A REICH.
Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

Board of Sustenance.

THE members of the "Board of Sustenance" of this county are hereby respectfully reminded that the Board at its last meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday of September Court, the 2nd day of September next, when and where we hope to have a full attendance.

E. A. VOGLER, President.
Salem N. C., August, 20, 1862. 17-2w.

Dr. W. H. WHEELER

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country.

OFFICE:—Main Street, three doors below the Bank [aug. 22—17tf.

HARD SOAP.

I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, wishing to pay up, will please call on Mr. Lewis Belo, who is my authorized agent, during my absence. WM. F. SWAIM.
Salem, Aug. 22d, 1862. 17-3t-pd

NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Herman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSE HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

160 Acres of Land,

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOHN H. WHITE
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS,
July 25, 1862. 13-td

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots; black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of **$75** will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and **$25** for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS
WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DRSCHWEINITZ.
Salem, August 1st, 1862.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.
Salem Mill, July 4, 1862, 10-tf.

$30 Reward.

DESERTED, from Camp, at Weldon, on the 1st day of August, 1862, WM. ATKINS, a private of Company D, 53d Regiment, N. C. T.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery and confinement in the Camp of the 53d Regiment, now stationed at Weldon. DAVID SCOTT.
Capt. Comp. Co. D, 53d Regt., N. C. T.

FLOUR, BACON,
LARD, HARD-SOAP,
and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

$60 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private Edgar Rutledge. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regt. N. C. T., near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N. C.

$30 will be paid for the apprehension of Private J. A. T. Crumpler who deserted on the 12th July, 1862.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good and loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. O. BLACKBURN,
Capt. Co. G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.
August 15, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.$5

PARISH & WADDILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, &c.
T. C. PARISH. [jy4,3m M. WADDILL.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, a Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862.

George W. Barrow,	Wm. H. Robards, Jr.
Miss Sarah A Creuse,	Eli S. Robinson,
Jesse Davis,	William H. Robards,
Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler,	Miss Lucy Scovindike
Caleb D. Hill,	Mrs. Rebecca Shelton care of Dr. Dalton,
Joseph Kitile,	Miss Phebe Smith,
Miss Virginia B. Kennedy,	Jacob Watson.
George Miller,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H Bledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. Patterson will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

Terms.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 46-1m

Census of North Carolina,

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,988	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,233	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	68[illegible]8	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

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VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	
Wm. L. Yancy,	Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.	
Robert W. Johnson,	Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.	
A. E. Maxwell,	J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.	
Benjamin H. Hill,	Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.	
Edward Sparrow,	H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.	
Albert G. Brown,	James Phelan,
MISSOURI.	
John B. Clark,	R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
George Davis,	Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Robert W. Barnwell,	James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.	
Langdon C. Haynes,	Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.	
Louis T. Wigfall,	W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.	
H. C. Burnett,	William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.	
Not yet elected.	Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.	
Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	
ARKANSAS.	
Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.	
James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.
GEORGIA.	
Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.	
LOUISIANA.	
Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.	
John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	
MISSOURI.	
John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Geither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager
TENNESSEE.	
J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	
TEXAS.	
John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.	
M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of Dillon & Smith, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 16, 1861. 31-tf